

act:onaid

ANNUAL REPORT

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**"Community Resilience
and System change"**

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ABBREVIATIONS

AATZ	ActionAid Tanzania
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
LRPs	Local Right Programs
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
DRS	Disability Relief Services
DRST	Disability Relief Services Tanzania
NYDT	Nyakitonto Youth for Development Tanzania
TAYOTA	Tanga Youth Talent Association
PRRP	Participatory Review and Reflection Process
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NCCS	National Climate Change Strategy
GEF	Global Environment Facility
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
GCF	Green Climate Fund
JUWACHA	Jukwaa la Wanawake Chamwino
SAWAMA	Sauti ya Wanawake Mafia
LGA	Local Government Authority
CDF	Community Development Facilitator
SMC	School Management Committee
SWASH	School Water Sanitation and Hygiene
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SVAC	Sexual Violence Against Children
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme
SWFF	Smallholder Women Farmers Forum
FY	Financial Year
EACOP	East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline
TUJIWAKI	Tumaini Jipya la Wanawake Kilwa
KIYODI	Kilwa Youth Development Initiative
DED	District Executive Director
OCD	Officer Commanding District
AGM	Annual General Meeting
GBDC	Governance and Board Development Committee
RIAC	Risk and Audit Committee
CMR	Country Model Review
SMT	Senior Management Team
MEL	Monitoring Evaluation Learning
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation



ABOUT US

Who we are

ActionAid Tanzania (AATZ) is a non-governmental organization that began its development interventions in the country in 1998 as cross-border program from ActionAid Kenya. It transitioned into a full-fledged country program in 2000 and is now registered in Tanzania and is a member of ActionAid International federation, which is dedicated to social justice, gender equality, and poverty eradication. AATZ operates development programs across in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. At the local level, the organisation maintains long-term commitments through district-based initiatives known as Local Rights Programs (LRPs) working directly with communities, community-based organisations, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in districts such as Mafia, Unguja, Pemba, Kilwa, Chamwino and Singida. Further AATZ works through partners in Kigoma (Kibondo, Kasulu), and Tanga. At the national level, the organization collaborates with various national and international organizations, networks, coalitions, and forums to influence policies that benefit those living in poverty and facing exclusion.



Our Vision

Tanzania without poverty, injustice, and inequality in which every person enjoys a right to a life of dignity.



Our Mission

To eradicate poverty, inequality, and injustices by working with people living in poverty and exclusion and their institutions, partners, alliances, social movements, and supporters.

Our Values



Mutual Respect

Requiring us to recognize the innate worth of all people and the value of diversity



Equity & Justice

Requiring us to ensure the realization of our vision for everyone, irrespective of gender, sex, and gender identity, race, ethnicity, caste, class, age, HIV status, disability, location, and religion.



Integrity

Requiring us to be honest, transparent, and accountable at all levels for the effectiveness of our actions and our use of resources and open in our judgments and communication with others.



The Courage of Conviction

Requiring us to be creative, bold, and innovative – without fear of failure in pursuit of making the most significant possible impact on the causes of poverty, injustice, and gender inequality.



Solidarity with People Living in Poverty and Exclusion

Will be the only bias in our commitment to the fight against poverty, injustice, and gender inequality.



Independence

From any religious or party-political affiliation.



Humility

Recognizing that we are part of a more comprehensive alliance against poverty and injustice.

Our Approaches

Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA)

The Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) is central in the programming of all AATZ interventions, through transformed commitment to confront unequal power. Our work shall always ensure people living in poverty and exclusion are empowered to analyse power dynamics, claim, and enjoy their rights using justice and gender analysis lens at all levels. Interventions aim at shifting unequal powers in favour of those whose rights are violated, and ensure fair share of power and resources, promote gender equality, and build adaptive capacity of people so that they can defend and protect themselves against inequalities, injustices, and poverty.

People living in poverty are mobilized to challenge all forms of power (visible, invisible, and hidden) and hold the powerful individuals accountable, including state and other institutions at local, national, regional, and global levels. AATZ's development programs will be anchored in AAI's program framework and will reflect empowerment, solidarity, campaigning and promoting credible alternatives, considering minimum standards of HRBA and consistently testing our Theory of Change. All our approaches will employ feminist and gender analysis in understanding power dynamics in any context and designing programmes to promote rights, redistribution and resilience, as key milestones in all processes.



Women at the center of our work

Recognizing that women have been disadvantaged for generations and their role as drivers of change has been constrained; we will always work with them, their organizations, and movements across all programme priorities to empower them so that they confront unequal power and gender inequalities. The emphasis will be on incorporating intersectional feminist analysis in all programming processes in order to empower women and girls, particularly those who are more disadvantaged, and to enable them to act individually and collectively so as to protect and promote their rights in a way that redistributes power and resources and builds resilience. The institutionalization of women's organisations/agencies will be given more emphasis. We mobilize, organize, and empower women to challenge all forms of discrimination and transform their social and political status. This will create safer spaces for women's active participation in development so that they question and change gender norms, expand their leadership roles and secure economic justice. We will always promote feminist transformative leadership at all levels of the organization and work with partners so that feminist analysis of development is widely adapted to challenge inequalities in power and resources distribution.

Working with partners, alliances, and social movements

ActionAid Tanzania keeps on working with partners, alliances and social movements that share common objectives and values to build broad-based alliance locally, nationally, and internationally. From grassroots to national level, we shall always mobilize people living in poverty and exclusion, and their institutions and movements, to strengthen their capacity; so that they challenge the status quo and transform the underlying systemic and structural problems that result into inequalities in the distribution of power and resources. We partner with local and national organizations that can effectively promote the empowerment of people living in poverty, by establishing and strengthening their institutions and strive to link them with global movements for collective action and solidarity. Systematic processes of partner selection and capacity assessment will be undertaken. We will invest more in developing partners' institutional capacity. On the other hand, we will hand over the management of some local rights programmes to partner organizations, through a rigorous learning and organizational development process.



Working with children and youth

Children are the hope of the next generation, but they remain a vulnerable group; AATZ is deliberately committed to work to promote children's rights and protect them from all forms of violence, exploitation, and abuse. Children have rights, and we work to enable them to actively participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring of development initiatives that affect them directly or indirectly, so that their voices are heard. Youths and their organizations are always mobilized and empowered to take an active role in development programmes and hold the government and corporates accountable in addressing people's rights. We work with youths to promote civic education and equip them with the tools they need to take on leadership roles as responsible citizens. We are also committed to work in improving their entrepreneurship. ActionAid Tanzania is determined to ensure that opportunities are created for the youth to play a crucial role as agents of change in development, democratic governance, and decision-making processes at all levels.

Participatory methodologies and tools

AATZ builds upon its experience in employing participatory methodologies in development processes and use more transformed tools as a rights-based process, for conscientization and empowerment of people living in poverty and disadvantaged groups, especially women, girls, and youth; to enable them analyze power, confront unjust power, and claim their rights. We will keep on strengthening our Participatory Review and Reflection Processes to promote critical reflection and improve quality and outcomes, thus maximizing accountability and learning.







OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Socio - Economic

According to World Bank report 2023, Tanzania's economy has been resilient, growing by 5.2% in 2023 compared to 4.6% in 2022. The services sector remained the main driving force behind Tanzania's overall economic growth, expanding by 7.3%, supported by buoyant economic activities in financial and insurance, transport and storage, and trade and repair subsectors. Despite recurrent droughts and floods, the agriculture sector grew at 3.4% in 2023.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is projected to grow 5.6% in 2024, with the long-run potential of around 6%, supported by an improving business environment and ongoing structural reforms. Supported by a promising macroeconomic outlook and an increased budget to unlock sectoral productivity in the agriculture sector, which employs three-quarters of people experiencing poverty, the poverty rate could decline in the medium term.

Despite this positive outlook, there would be some external and domestic risks. The possibility of a global recession is the main external risk, while partial implementation of structural reforms, particularly those related to boosting the private sector, is the main domestic risk. There is also the continuing risk of growth not translating into poverty reduction, which must be mitigated by implementing reforms toward inclusive growth, with a special focus on investing in agriculture productivity and human capital.

The current administration has continued to support private-sector development, and in 2023, the legislature passed a new Tanzania Investment Act along with its implementing regulations. While an important step forward, it fell short of addressing several critical gaps. The government is reviewing several amendments to further strengthen the Investment Act. The proposed amendments, if approved in 2024, will significantly strengthen the investor protection guarantees. In September 2023, Tanzania officially launched the Tanzania Electronic Investment Window (TeIW), a platform designed to seamlessly integrate facilitation services under the One Stop Facilitation Centre for all investors.

Climate Change

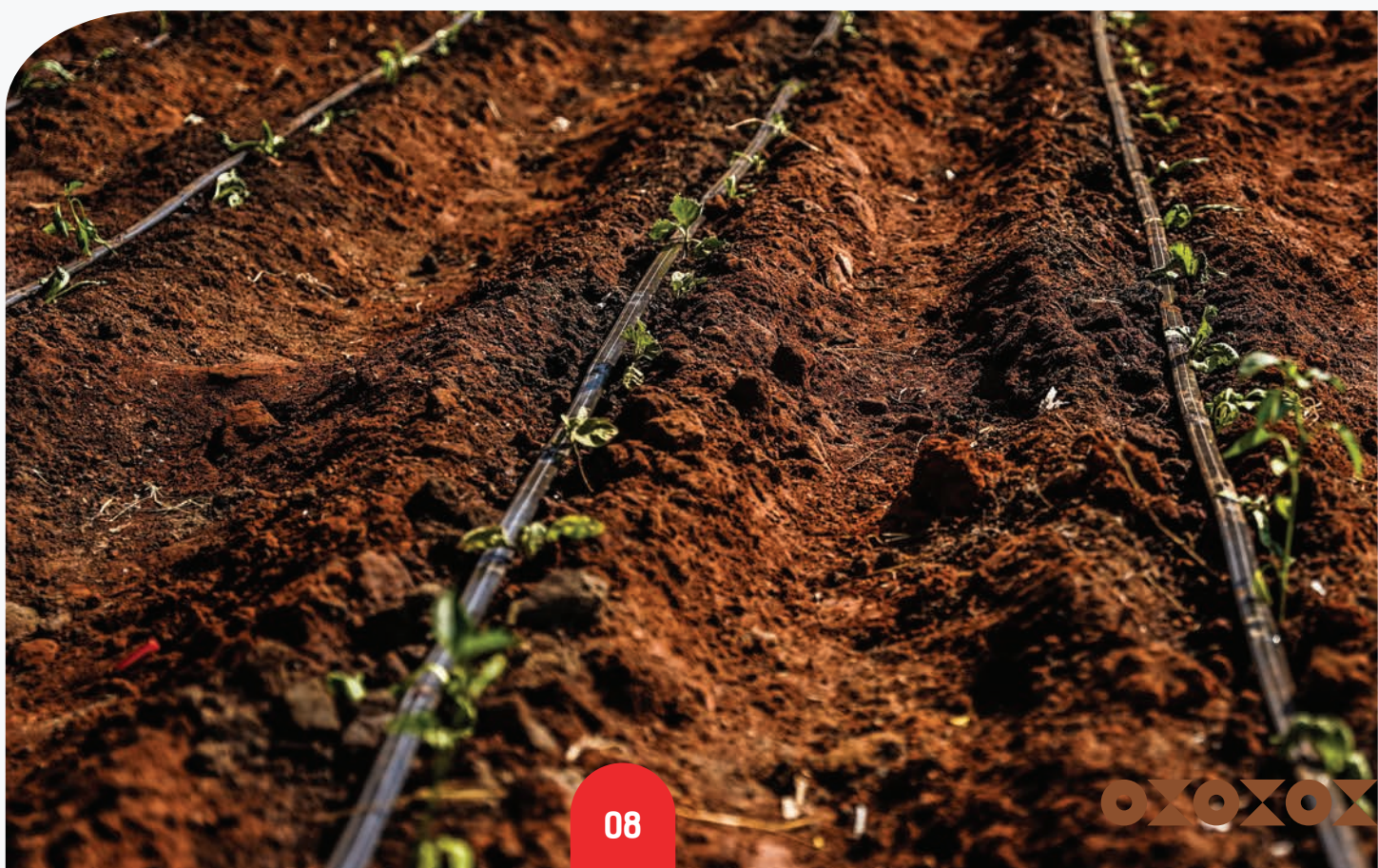
The global community is largely in agreement that the climate is changing and will continue to change at unprecedented rates (UNFCCC, 2022). Sustainable livelihood, social justice, economic growth, and global security are all under risk from climate change, making it a growing worldwide issue (ibid). Tanzania is more susceptible to climate change and climatic variability due to the fact that it is already warm, it relies on low-capital technology, and agriculture is a big and sensitive part of its economy. The Tanzania Climate Change Strategy estimates that climate change costs the country between 1% and 2% of its GDP annually (URT, 2022).

Notably, the risks associated with climate change are more intense to the young people aged between 15 and 35 years who make up more than 60% of the total population in Tanzania (National Census, 2022). Approximately 64.4% of these young people are based in rural areas where agriculture is the main source of livelihood (AATZ, 2020). As agriculture is climate dependent socio-economic activity, the sector is heavily affected by climate change. Climate trend data already indicates that temperatures are rising, and rainfall is becoming more erratic and variable, with a higher likelihood of both dry spells and intense rainfall events, which are often associated with flooding.

Young farmers especially women face challenges such as extreme poverty, humiliation, hunger deprivations due of lack of productive assets such as land, skills, and agriculture inputs which hinder their adaptive capacity as most youth are highly dependent on rain fed agriculture which accounts for more than 40% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although agriculture sector is in crises due to climate change, the usage of chemical farm inputs for increasing agriculture productivity, it also magnifies environmental degradation hence climate change.

Tanzania is one of the countries with the youngest population in the world [World Population Review, 2022]. It has a median age of 18 years where youths and children accounting for 31% and 44% of population respectively. With the median age of 18 years, this is a population preparing to enter the labour market but faces several barriers including but not limited to: negative perception towards agriculture, limited agricultural entrepreneurial skills, poor access to land, limited accessibility to financial services, markets; and modern agricultural labour saving and digital technologies.

Tanzania has shown endeavour in addressing the climate change effects through establishment of National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS) of 2012-2018, and 2021-2026. The strategies provide a set of interventions on adaptation and mitigation, which are expected to strengthen country's resilience to the impacts of climate change and contribute to the global efforts of reducing GHGs emissions.



The Government has adopted and ratified number of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992 and April 1996 respectively, the Kyoto Protocol (1997), the Paris Agreement (2015), The Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, to name a few. Due to these efforts, Tanzania is eligible for the majority of available international climate funds and receives the most of its climate finance from multilateral funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Adaptation Fund, Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and Green Climate Fund (GCF) (URT; 2012; URT, 2021).

According to the National Climate Change Strategy for 2021-2026, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has provided Tanzania with non-repayable financial assistance since 1991. In addition, it has participated in 73 regional and global GEF-funded initiatives, such as the development of the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC. In addition, Tanzania has participated in the GEF's Small Grants Program (SGP) since 1996. During this time frame, Tanzania participated in 363 initiatives totalling \$10.71 million, with \$2.3 million allocated as co-financing in kind.

In addition, Tanzania participated in four national initiatives financed by the LDCF for a total of US\$ 15.1 million, with US\$ 111,7 million allocated for co-financing. The outputs and outcomes of the initiatives have allowed for the enhancement of biodiversity conservation, mitigation of the negative effects of climate change, promotion of sustainable land management, and resolution of some contamination issues. At national level, Tanzania has launched the Local Climate Finance Initiative (LCFI), which enables local government authorities to effectively access and utilize climate finance for the development of verifiably climate-resilient local economies and communities. This initiative contributes to the attainment of climate-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In conclusion, addressing climate change is urgently needed in Tanzania due to its significant impact on sustainable livelihoods, social equity, and economic growth, especially for the large youth population reliant on agriculture. Despite progress through measures like the National Climate Change Strategy and international funding engagement, challenges remain in integrating climate action into development plans and building local adaptive capacities. The dependence on traditional rain-fed agriculture and limited resource access impede communities, particularly women farmers, from adapting to climate impacts. Thus, a focus on capacity building, innovative financing, and sustainable agricultural practices is essential for enhancing climate resilience and achieving equitable development for all Tanzanians.



PROGRAM BACKGROUND

ActionAid Tanzania implements its fifth Country Strategic Paper (CSP V) covering the period of 2022 to 2026. The CSP V program priorities and strategic objectives to be implemented throughout the period are:

Program Priority 01: Gender Responsive Public Services and Inclusive Education

- Public education systems are more inclusive and responsive to the needs and rights of all children, particularly girls and children living in exclusion, and guarantee affordable, quality, and inclusive education.
- Promote decent living and working environment in the education sector.
- Promote sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH) in schools.
- Promote Child protection against all forms of violence/abuse for the effective realisation of the right to quality and inclusive education.

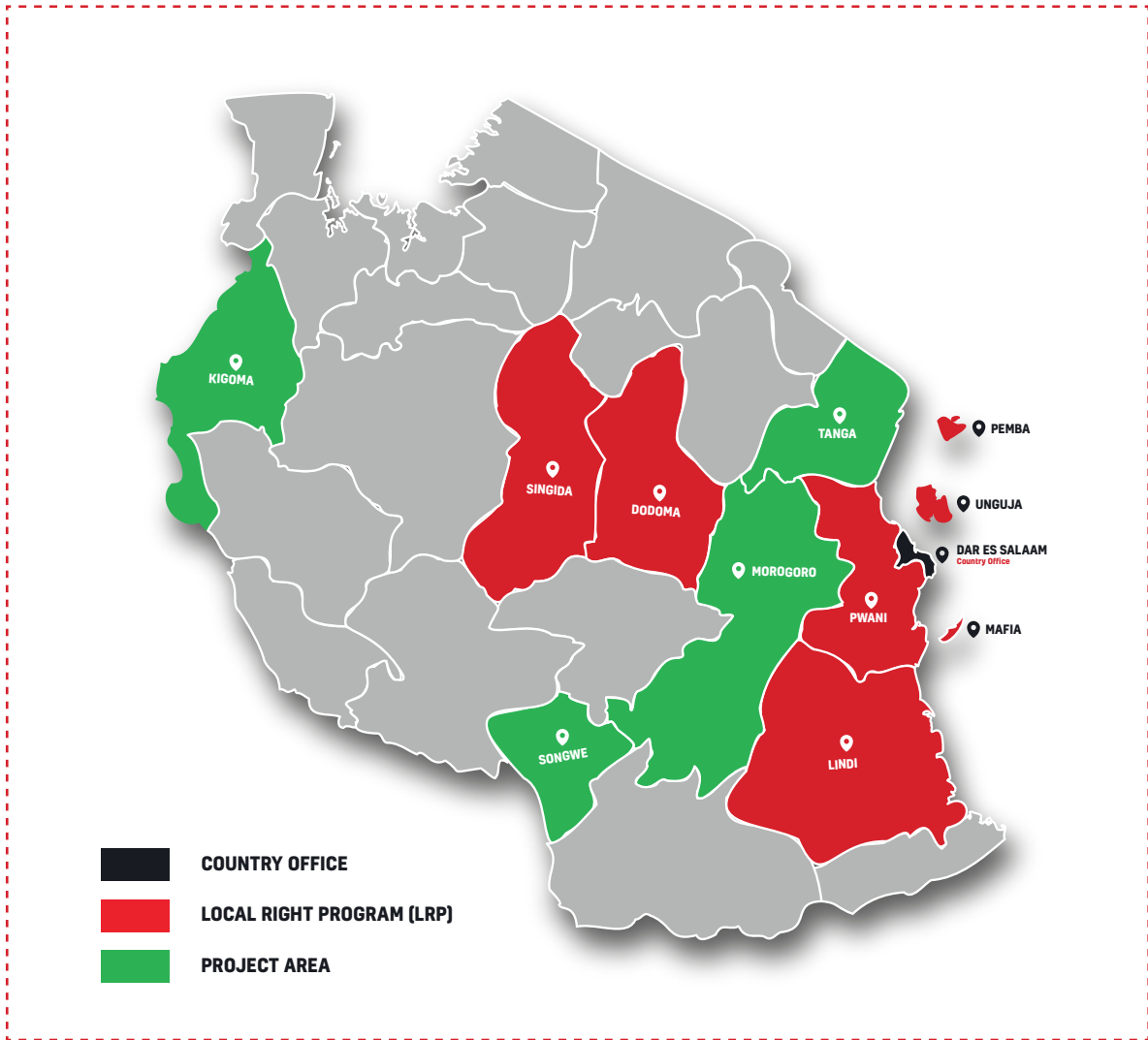
Program Priority 02: Community Resilience and systems change for Climate Justice

- Promote sustainable livelihood systems and the resilience of women smallholder farmers and young people.
- Promoting women's participation in natural resource management governance processes and decision-making structures for economic empowerment and sustainable livelihood.

This annual report is derived from the progress of the planned and implemented activities at local Rights Program (LRPs) and at national level. The planned activities were implemented in Kilwa, Mafia, Unguja, Chamwino and Singida, while in Pemba where the LRP is phasing out, some phaseout strategy activities were implemented. Outside the areas of long-term presence, AATZ has been working through partnership with Tanga Youth Talent Association (TAYOTA) in Tanga, Disability Relief Services (DRS) in Kasulu, Nyakitonto Youth for Development Tanzania (NYDT) in Kibondo District and Forum for Climate Change (Forum CC) at national level.



WHERE WE WORK





MAJOR PROGRAM AND POLICY RESULTS

Public education systems are more inclusive and responsive to the needs and rights of all children

During this year of implementation in addressing public education systems to be more inclusive and responsive, our program interventions enhanced knowledge and capacity of local communities to analyse barriers hampering provision of quality gender-responsive inclusive education, challenges, and opportunities, and engage with decision and policy makers to advocate for the provision of inclusive education systems and improved learning environments for all children.

The empowered communities of Chamwino District, through JUWACHA and the Youth Forum, have successfully advocated for the government to prioritize quality, gender-responsive, inclusive education. They identified significant barriers preventing children from accessing school, including the long distances they must walk to reach the main school, which poses security and safety concerns. In response, the Chamwino District Council allocated a budget of TZS 154,000,000 for the establishment of four satellite schools: Maganga (in Mlowa Village), Maumi (in Mloda Village), Nchoya (in Nzali Village), and Lugara Primary School (in Manzese Village). These efforts aim to improve educational accessibility and enhance the overall learning environment for children in the region.

As a demonstration of best practices, AATZ supported the rehabilitation of four classrooms for Mloda and Kalembo Primary Schools, along with the construction of a new office at Kalembo Primary School to enhance the learning environment and provide dedicated resources for educators. Previously, teachers at Kalembo had been using classrooms as offices.

During review of Zanzibar's Child Act 2021, AATZ in collaboration with local communities engage into discussion with the Director for Children's Development at the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children. The objective was to gather opinions and input aimed at enhancing the Act to better support improved learning environments for all children.

Promote a Decent Living and Working Environment in the Education Sector.

ActionAid conducted a study on decent working and living condition for rural female teachers in public schools and its impact on delivery of quality education. The overall aim of the study was to analyse the challenges facing female teachers in rural areas, assess the impact of these challenges on quality education service delivery in schools (both primary and secondary schools), and propose recommendations for improvement by benchmarking information with the ILO decent work standards.

The findings from the study will be used to mobilize communities and other stakeholders in solidarity to advocate for government accountability in addressing the challenges faced by rural female teachers regarding their living and working conditions. This effort aims to enhance the delivery of quality education in these communities.

Promote Sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Schools.

AATZ has continued to work with local communities to advocate for sustainable WASH services in schools. In Kilwa LRP female students and teachers were supported in developing health and hygiene protocols across nine schools namely Kiwawa, Mandawa, Lihimalyao Kusini, Kaskazini, Singino, Nangurukuru, and Njinjo). A total of 9,700 children (5,432 females and 4,268 males) received education on handwashing techniques, personal hygiene, and the proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

In Chamwino district, the government constructed 140 toilets drop holes in 14 schools which also included satellite schools of Maganga (Mlowa Village) Maumi (Mloda village) Nchoya in Nzali Village and Lugara Primary School in Manzese Village. This resulted from the capacity building of School Management Committees (SMCs) Community development facilitators (CDF) and Women's Rights Groups in Chamwino whereby a total of 115 (64 Female, 51 Male) people were reached.

In Mafia, the communities through Sauti ya Wanawage Mafia (SAWAMA) conducted Reflection Action circles to assess and develop Citizen Report on the current state of School Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (SWASH) in public schools. A total of 85 participants including members of SMC, SAWAMA and members of the reflection action cycles engaged in discussions about key challenges facing WASH services in schools. Among of the critical issues identified were inadequate sanitation facilities, the absence doors on latrines, and a lack of access to menstrual hygiene products, which have resulted in girls being denied equal opportunities to succeed academically compared to their male peers.

The discussions held during the Reflection Action Circles led to the development of key demands charter focused on enhancing WASH in school. The charter was submitted to the District Executive Director who committed to addressing the outlined demands. The Director assured that these requests will be prioritized and will serve as a checklist during the implementation of WASH facilities in schools throughout the Mafia District.

Promote Child protection against all forms of violence/abuse for effective realization of right to quality and inclusive education.

During the week of African Child Day, approximately 1000 children (500 female and 500 male) participated, and 320 (174 female and 146 male) adults were directly reached by awareness activities at district level in Singida. Participants included representatives from eight targeted wards of operation from Chamwino, children clubs, Singida Youth Club, Sauti ya Pamoja ya Wanawake (SAPAWA), Police Gender and Children Desk, Religious leaders, Members of Children and women protection committee against Violence and Influential elders in Singida and representatives from Ministry of President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG).

During the week, a total of 701 participants (353 females; and 348 males) engaged in various events and programs focus on addressing violence and abuse against children to promote their rights to quality and inclusive education. Meetings were held at both village and district levels to raise awareness about relevant laws and to discuss traditional norms, practices and attitudes that perpetuate violence against children in Unguja and Singida.



In Unguja, these meetings introduced key primary interventions aimed at preventing sexual violence against children, while also reflecting on different forms of sexual violence, contribution factors, stakeholder’s analysis and their roles and key actions to be considered in future planning. In Singida, reflection meetings took place across eight wards, culminating in a district level stakeholders meeting that included youth forums, women rights associations, Police Gender and Children Desk, religious leaders, local government officials. This collaborative effort allowed participants to assess the roles of various actors and identify gaps in the implantation of government interventions.

In Zanzibar we have continued to implement a project aimed at preventing violence against children in Zanzibar, also known as “Kuzuia Udhalilishaji wa Watoto Zanzibar” (KUWAZA) p As part of this initiative, 496 children aged 7 to 14 from selected hubs in Mahonda, Mkokotoni and Kidoti were trained on sexual violence against children (SVAC) to enhance their knowledge and skills on prevention and response strategies. In collaboration with their parents and community leaders, these children developed community plans for the implementation and application of the knowledge they acquired, actively engaging the broader community in their efforts.

Through school children clubs, a total of 1449 students (722 females and 727 males) and club teachers from Unguja and Kilwa were engaged as the capacity development efforts aimed at SMCs. These committees which oversee the governance of local school played a crucial role in establishing and strengthening school clubs that promote children’s rights. Members of SMCs from 40 schools and other participants including parents, community development facilitators, and young people from Unguja were trained on sexual violence against children and its contributing factors, including effective prevention strategies. Following the training, participants developed action plans to implement their newly acquired knowledge and skills. These plans detail specific steps and activities designed to combat VAC and promote children’s rights within their respective communities and their respective roles.

The capacity building intervention has instilled a strong courage of conviction among community members and students to actively engage in the prevention of SVAC and advocate for legal action concerning violations of child rights, including the right to education for girls. For example, school club members from Muwanda in Unguja reported to their teacher about a fellow student who had been secretly married, also the CDF took the initiative to escalate the matter to the Police Gender desk. As a result, the case was referred to the Ministry of Education which intervened to nullify the marriage, allowing the girl to return and continue with her studies.

To foster social cohesion and peace between refugees and host communities in Kigoma, DRST, Partner of AATZ facilitated dialogues that brought together diverse stakeholders, including young people, local leaders, and influential community members from Kasulu and Kibondo. These dialogues resulted in actionable initiatives, such as the designating free spaces for GBV education during public meetings and incorporating GBV as a permanent agenda items in legal meetings. Additionally, the government’s commitment to implement by-laws that restrict night markets—identified as contributors to GBV, further underscore the impact of the project in influencing positive change



RESILIENCE LIVELIHOODS AND CLIMATE JUSTICE

Food sovereignty and agro-ecological adaptation for resilient livelihoods

AATZ and the Tanga Youth Talent Association (TAYOTA) empowered young people in Tanga by utilizing their localized youth hubs and women's forum to actively monitor East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) activities in the region. Young people organized meetings with their local leaders to advocate for government support in providing improved fishing gears, enabling them to venture into deep sea for fishing. As a result of these efforts, in November 2023, Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) in partnership with the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries provided 14 modern fibre fishing boats worth TZS 1.2 billion- to fishermen in Tanga

A total of 76,306 people were engaged through both physical and online campaigns, significantly raising community awareness about sustainable and green models for their livelihoods. These interventions targeted Smallholder producers, women, and youth, encouraging them to adopt and promote sustainable and green development models for their livelihoods. During the year, AATZ Implemented a campaign both at local and national level on focused on climate justice, branded as "Fund Our Future". This #FundOurFuture# campaign was scaled up at community level in Kasulu, and Kilwa districts, highlighting how national and international financial institutions contribute to the climate crisis by financing climate harming investment. The campaign's primary objective was to urge financial institutions to redirect their investments from industrial agriculture to agroecology and shift from fossil fuels to low-emission alternatives, particularly renewable energy sources.

A total 140 young people (91 female and 49 males) from localized youth hubs in Kasulu and Kibondo were mobilized and trained to assess potential green job prospects and alternative energy sources. AATZ in partnership with FORUM CC, Disability Relief Services, Tanzania (DRST), and Nyakitonto Youth for Development Tanzania (NYDT) actively facilitated initiatives aimed at exploring green job opportunities. Local leaders, district officials, and other stakeholders such as Small Industrial Development Organization (SIDO) were also engaged throughout the process. As a result, Kasulu District Council pledged to allocate specific budgets and financial resources, including grants, subsidies, for training programs, to support initiatives related to green jobs and alternative energy sources specifically for young people. Furthermore, the government committed to ensuring that extension officers provide regular technical support to youth and the broader community, particularly in the realm of agroecology.

The Ministries, Department and Agency through Ministry of Agriculture's Environment department have agreed to review the Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan (ACRP) (2014-2019) with civil society organizations (CSOs) taking leading role in the process. This collaborative approach aims to ensure that the new plan aligns with current climate change strategies, plans and regulation, while specifically providing opportunities for youth and young women to contribute their inputs and actively participate in its development.

Additionally, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has committed to incorporating the needs of local communities regarding green jobs into the implementation of relevant policies, which will help to inform and shape education and skills development initiatives.

Approximately 150 Smallholder producers and their allies engaged with the government to demand accountability in providing support services and defending their rights to natural resources and livelihoods. Smallholder farmers from Chamwino and Singida participated in the national level validation workshop on the 4th CAADP Biennale review report which involved CSOs and sector ministry officials, development partners, and members of Parliamentary Budget Committee. This meeting provided a platform for smallholder women farmers to present their positions on issues and recommendations to the Ministry of agriculture, Ministry of Finance and relevant Parliamentary Committees.

A total of 170 smallholder farmers (87 females and, 93 males) and young people from Mbozi and Kilosa districts enhanced their capacity to conduct community score card to monitor the allocation and utilization of resources, thereby promoting transparency, and accountability in climate actions at both local and national levels. In Kilosa, the exercise was carried out across four wards: Ulaya, Chanzulu, Mhenda and Ludewa, while in Mbozi, the initiative took place in five wards: Idiwili, Itaka, Hasamba, Iyula and Igamba.

Additionally, 71 smallholder farmers (54 females, 17 males) from Chamwino district participated in analyzing the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP II) to assess how well their concerns, particularly regarding extension services are reflected in the government commitments and aligned with CAADP/Malabo declaration. Moreover, smallholder women farmers and young people analyzed the district plans and budget to explore the extent climate smart agriculture/agroecology is prioritized. They also reviewed the sectoral policies, plans and government commitments to support agroecological practices at the LGA level. Subsequently, they developed a report in the form of policy brief aimed at influencing significant investments in the agriculture sector.

A total of 192 individuals (including 121 females) young people, communities and stakeholders were directly engaged through awareness interventions address the impact of climate change and the role of financial institutions in contributing to the climate crisis. This was a result of reflection action cycle meetings supported by AATZ in Chamwino, Mafia, Kilwa and Unguja. During these meetings, participants discussed key issues or challenges related to impact of climate change and resilient strategies. They specifically focused on sharing findings of the flagship report of "How the Finance Flows: Banks fuelling the climate the climate crisis" which advocated for financial institutions to withdraw funding from climate harming industrial agriculture and fossil fuel projects.

A total of 150 children (85 females and 65 males) from five schools in the Micheweni and Wete Districts of Pemba, including 10 female and 11 male Community Development Facilitators and Teachers participated in awareness sessions on climate change. These sessions were conducted through children's school clubs' meetings and included discussions and debates on the impacts of climate change, as well as strategies for mitigation and adaptation in their daily lives. In Mafia and Kilwa, the training provided participants with a thorough understanding of the specific challenges and opportunities related to climate change and financing derived from the district's own income.

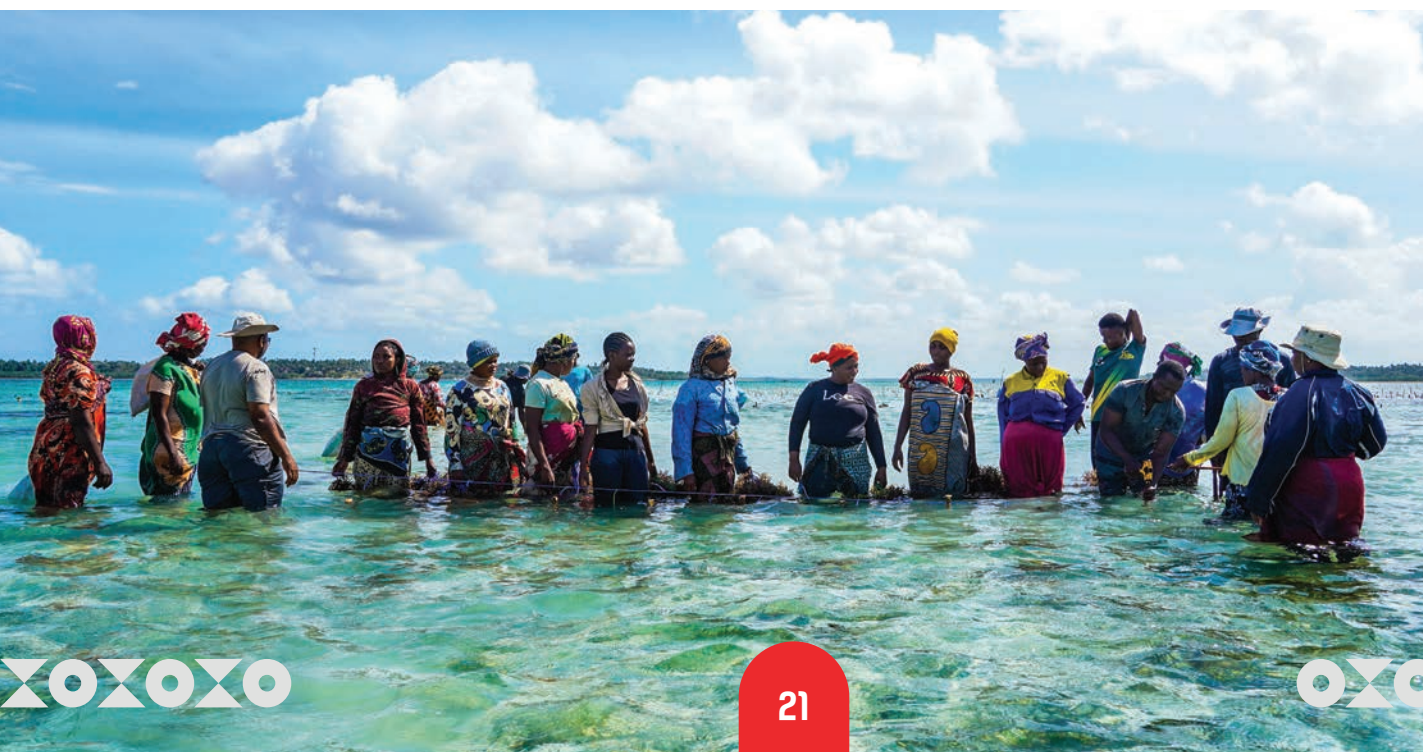


As a result of these efforts, the Tumbe Primary School club successfully planted 500 mangrove trees with guidance and education provided by the members of the Shehia environment committee from Pemba on proper mangrove plantation techniques. Also in Mafia district, government engagement led the district council to allocate TZS 20 million for the planting of mangroves along the beaches of Mafia Island. This funding will support the restoration of coastal ecosystems and enhance local environmental resilience.

Promote women’s participation in natural resources management governance processes and decision-making structures for economic empowerment and sustainable livelihood.

Fifteen representatives from Smallholder Women Farmers Forum (SWFF) and Agric coalition members participated in post budget analysis to evaluate the government’s commitment to invest in agriculture sector for 2023/2024 Fiscal year. The evidence collected during this analysis was also presented to media outlets to raise public awareness and encourage parliamentary contributions during the finalization of sector budgets. The media houses that broadcasted on this engagement included Tanzania Broadcast Cooperation-TBC, Upendo Tv, Ngasa Online Tv Tanzania Daily News, Wazo Huru, and News Times. This engagement resulted to increased budget of Ministry of agriculture by 29% from 752bn FY 2022/2023 to 971bn FY 2023/2024. Also, the Ministry for Livestock and Fisheries budget for FY 2023/2024 to allocate TSh 295.9 billion, this is an increase of more than TZS100 billion from Sh176.2 billion, which was allocated in 2022/23.

The empowerment programs for young people have significantly boosted their confidence and increased their participation in decision-making bodies. Notably, two young people from the Putini street youth hub secured a leadership position on the School Management Committee of Putini Primary school, while one young individual joined the Chongoleani street local government as a member. These achievements mark a significant step toward greater inclusion and leadership of young people in decision making roles within Chongoleani community, particularly as they address various impacts of EACOP Project.





ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Governance

2023 was another year AATZ continued experiencing painful scars brought by measures taken to contain Covid 19, the squeezed food and energy supplies plus crimes to humanity triggered by the Ukraine-Russia and Israel-Palestine wars, food insecurity and other multi-threats to human existence including economic shocks brewed by the weather extremes have been widely evident; And have reconfirmed the realities of inequalities, injustice, feminization of poverty and lack of systems that fully protect rights and dignity. All these issues justify AATZ existence as a poverty eradication organization which long to promote equality and justice.

Board Meetings

The Governance Board continued to stand together with courage, resilience, and hope to discharge entrusted oversight roles to ActionAid Tanzania. ActionAid Tanzania Board have four Committees which includes Programs, Finance & Audit, Board Governance & HR, and Resource Mobilization.

The Board successfully discharged oversight role whereby all three planned regular board meetings were successfully conducted and were usually preceded by Committee meetings whereby each Committee reviewed performance and other matters reported by Management to the respective committees in deliberation, including recommendation(s) from each committee were presented before the Board by committee chairperson for noting and approval.

The performance for the year 2023 was reviewed quarterly in Regular Board meetings of April, July, and November 2023. Management presented the reports including implementation of the 2023 plan in areas of Programs, Governance, HROD & Support Services, and Financial Management and Fundraising to the Board; And members of the Board reviewed and provided their reflections and guidance to the management to improve organizational efficiency.

In August 2023, members of the Board visited AATZ district-based programs in Kilwa where they met with several of our partner organizations, including Tumaini Jipya la Wanawake Kilwa (TUJIWAKI), Dira Yetu and KIYODI. Further, the board were able to pay courtesy visit to Kilwa DED and OCD and visited local communities that we work with including Njinjo, Kipindimbi, Kisongo and met women and youth groups. Further, the Board visited Lake Maliwe, Njinjo Secondary school renovation projects and participated in child message collection in one primary school. This visit allowed Board members to gain firsthand insight into grassroot programs, highlighting both achievements and challenges. The outcome of their visit informed Board'sr advice to Management on enhancing organizational performance.

Annual General Assembly Meeting

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) conducted its 9th meeting on 20th December 2023. The AGM received report from the Board which fulfilled its oversight functions pursuant to ARTICLE 19 of AATZ Constitution including guiding, supporting, and providing perspectives on the work of the Management of ActionAid Tanzania. The Board has continued to insist that documents written in English should be in the Swahili translation to get rid of any unforeseen language barrier and ensuring effective participation from the Assembly members during the meeting.

Active role in International Federation Engagements

The Board ensured that ActionAid Tanzania plays an active role in various international federation engagements and consistently engaged in federation related tasks throughout the year 2023. The table below summarizes various roles:

#	Name	Role
01	Deus Kibamba	AA Tanzania representative to the International Assembly since July 2021
02	Azaveli Lwaitama	Member of International Board and convenor of Governance and Board Development Committee (GBDC) up to June 2023, and currently co-opted member of GBDC
03	Sophia Mbeyela	A member of international Board since June 2022
04	Abdallah Mashausi	A member of International Board since June 2022 and a convenor of Risk and Audit Committee (RIAC)
05	Bob Wangwe	A member of Election Committee of International Assembly elected in during June 2023 to coordinate election during 2024 election.



Adapt the Model that fits AATZ from Country Model Review

In response to evolving circumstances, the management of ActionAid Tanzania (AATZ) implemented governance-led change processes designed to align the organization with an operational model that meets its current needs. The Board has consistently provided guidance to management in implementing the approved operational model, ensuring effective monitoring of progress and addressing any challenges that arise during the transition. As a result, the new operational model has significantly enhanced the organization's effectiveness and capacity to achieve its mission.

The Board has been actively providing fundraising advisory support to management to help the organization secure sufficient resources. This support includes linking management with potential donors and building strong relationships within the funding community. Additionally, the Board has consistently monitored the performance of key initiatives and guided management on continuous improvement strategies

Human Resource Management, Accountability and Transparency

The main aim of Human Resources management is to improve organizational performance through people management. ActionAid Tanzania continued to ensure that the stated goal and objectives are achieved by guaranteeing conducive working environments with adequate skilled human resources.

Staff training and development continued to be among the core businesses of the HR department among ways to support staff and the country programme performance improvement. In 2023, staff participated in a variety of training sessions focused on resource mobilization, financial management, program management, and digital democracy as a catalyst for good governance, technology and computerized systems, Board governance, leadership, and a human rights-based approach to programming. Some of these sessions were offered to Board members as well, aimed at equipping them to effectively fulfill their oversight responsibilities and support management in enhancing organizational performance.

AATZ has been actively working to align organizational culture with its vision, mission, values and code of conduct, fostering a professional workplace environment. Throughout 2023, culture immersion program for all staff continued, aimed at deeply instilling and nurturing the organization's values. The program ensures that every employee understands and embraces AATZ's culture, empowering them to contribute effectively toward the organization's strategic goals of achieving economic justice, climate justice, and gender equality by shifting power dynamics.

Staff retreat and team building session held focused on reflecting the current organizational culture, enhancing internal communication, and fostering a collaborative team environment based on mutual respect. The sessions aimed to promote openness and constructive feedback, and allowed staff to identify potential challenges and develop collaborative solutions as a cohesive team.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Documentation Systems

Programs and projects implemented by ActionAid Tanzania (AATZ) are subject to monitoring, evaluation, and documentation of learnings for improvements, scaling up and sharing. AATZ continued to monitor, evaluate, and document learnings and significant changes of power shift, accountability and enabling greater and sustainable access to rights, resources, and services.

AATZ embraces community participation in monitoring and evaluation of its interventions to cultivate transparency, accountability and sustainability of the successful models which address community issues. In meeting this value, AATZ Monitoring Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) introduced a guide for Participatory Review and Reflection Processes (PRRP) which was conducted twice at community and district level while at national level is conducted once a year.

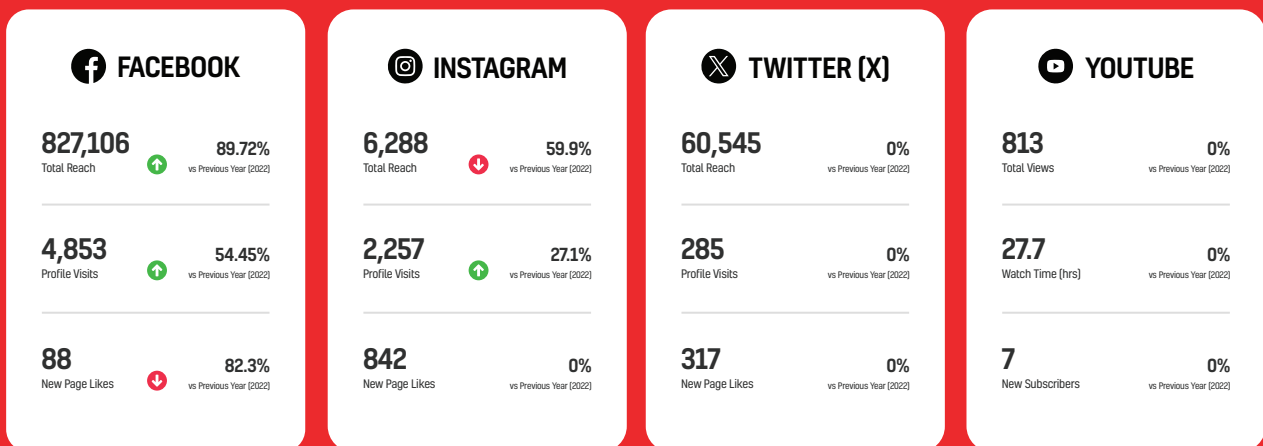
During this reporting period programs and projects implementation progress was reported and reviewed quarterly. This helped the management to assess progress of the implemented activities, and review plans and budget for the next quarter based on the MEL Results framework of the country strategic paper (CSP) V 2022 to 2026.

AATZ conducted baseline assessment of the CSP V to establish status of the identified indicators and setting a benchmark of the indicators and targets for planning. The finding of the baseline study has been used to establish data for MEL Result framework for the programs and projects at LRP, partners and national levels.

Enhance Digital Connectivity, ICT for Development Systems

AAT continued to implement various activities to improve and increase the use of public and social media in sharing the organization’s work such as online campaigns. Social media include YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, media Print, TV and Radio. During the reporting period of 2023, the ICT focus was to strengthen documentation, dissemination, and storage of information to enhance knowledge sharing and Learning, which will ultimately raise the profile and visibility within and outside the organization. To strengthen internal and external relationships, media engagement was a critical tool which helped to increase the organizational coverage.

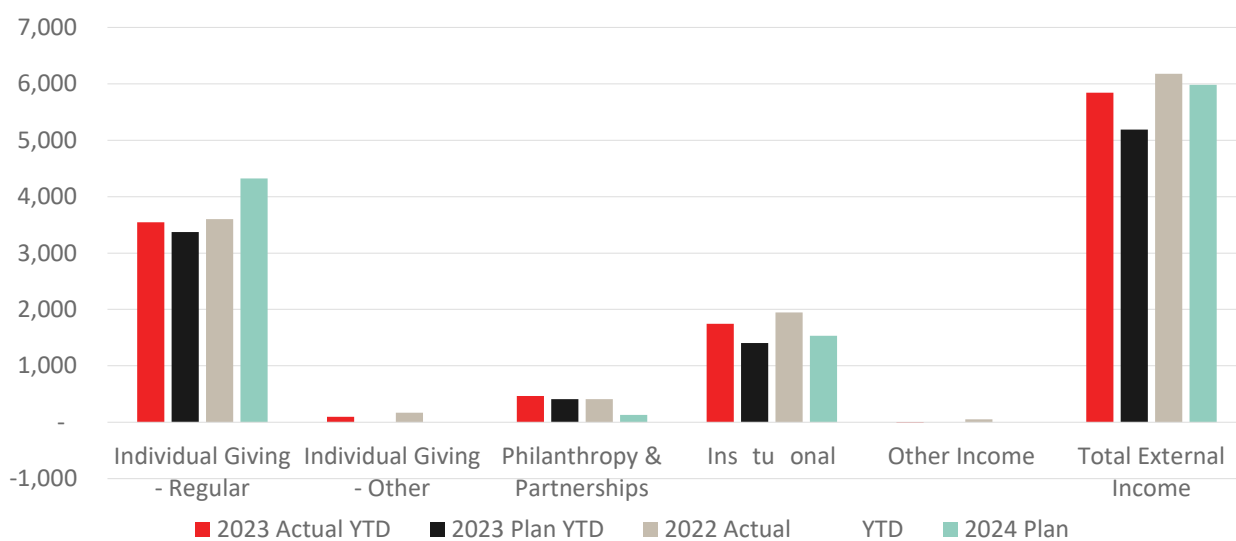
2023 Social Media Performance



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Income Performance

1. 2023 Income performance and 2024 Plan per Income categories (in TZS Mil)

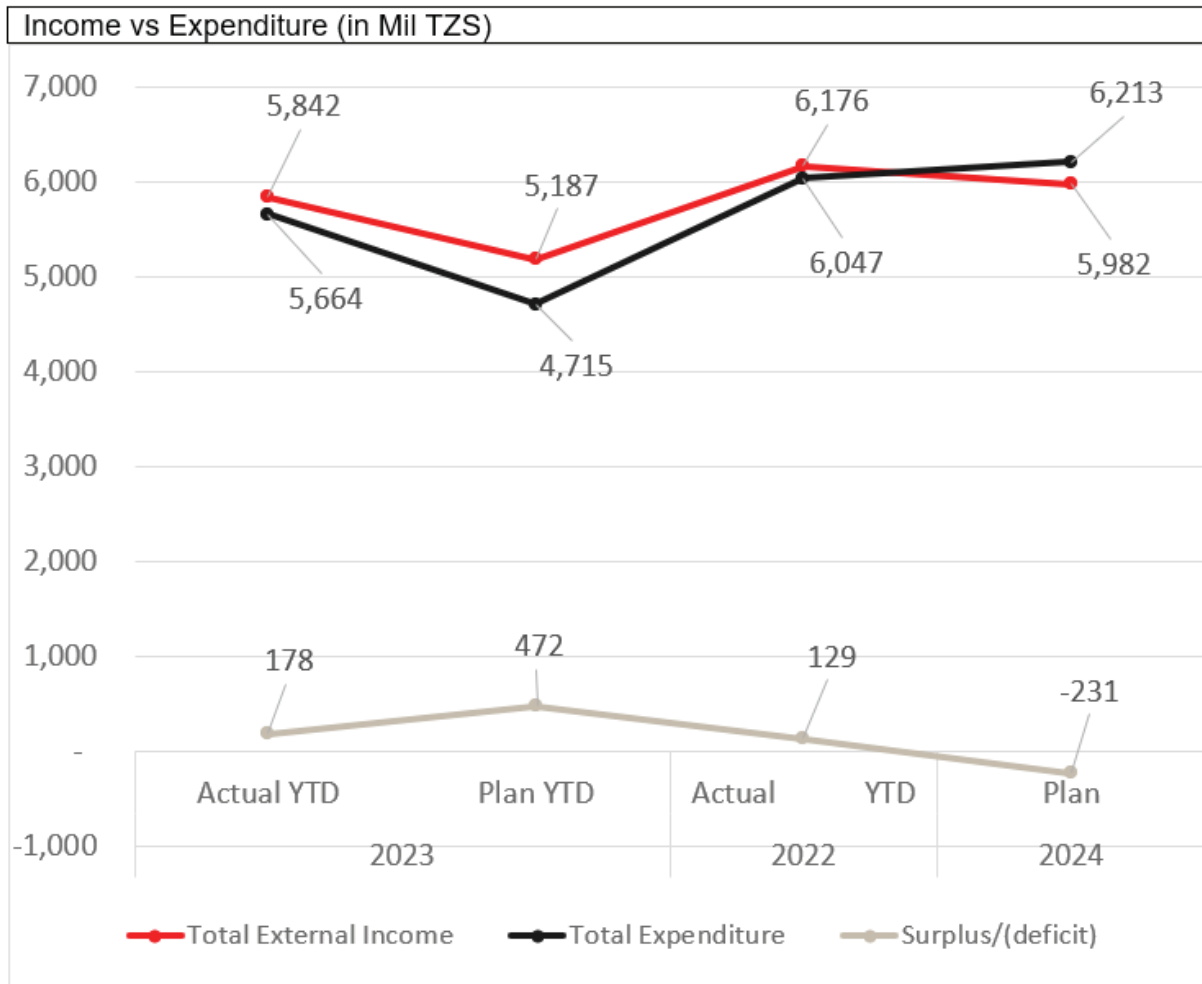


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Expenditure Performance

The Total expenditure during the reporting period ending December was GBP 2,091k being:



RAF Key Performance Indicators

Expenditure (in TZS Mil) BVA and RAF Performance Indicator (PI)

EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE	2023		2022		2024		Variance		
	Actual YTD	Plan YTD	Actual YTD	Plan	Actual vs Plan	Actual vs 2022	2024 Plan vs 2023 Actual		
Programme	4,415	3,927	5,143	5,046	12%	14%	14%		
Fundraising	206	169	175	216	22%	18%	5%		
Governance	212	197	225	216	8%	-6%	2%		
Support	830	421	504	734	97%	65%	-12%		
Total Expenditure	5,664	4,715	6,047	6,213	20%	-6%	10%		
RAF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS %									
Programme target > 65% of total spend on programme, policy advocacy, campaigns & communications	78%	83%	85%	81%	-5%	-7%	-3%		
Fundraising target 22%-27% of total income invested in Fundraising, Voluntary + Institutional	4%	4%	3%	3%	0%	1%	0%		
Efficiency Target < 15% of total spend will be on Support costs	15%	9%	8%	12%	6%	6%	3%		

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FUNDRAISING

The 2023 was the second year of implementation of the ActionAid Tanzania (AATZ) five years Country Strategic Paper V (2022 – 2026) which sets resource mobilization initiatives to fulfill its commitments. AATZ implements programs and projects by using funds from two sources named regular giving (Child Sponsorship program) and Partnership funding which includes Institutional donor and philanthropy funding.

Regular Giving (Child Sponsorship funding)

Child Sponsorship continues to remain one of the relevant income streams in ActionAid that funds long term program work that is rooted in communities with strong connections with the rights holders being a key requirement for donors and the community. AA Tanzania contributed to Funding Affiliate profiles stock level for marketing and linking to new supporters. The LRPs were supported with new profiles allocation collection and processing in SK system from Zanzibar, Kilwa, Mafia and Chamwino LRPs.

In the year 2023 AATZ managed to maintain 10,062 supporters as tabulated below by servicing 8,839 child messages communication in June and 8567 in December 2023. The child message communication accompanied by various report which was collected from community case stories and testimonies. The reports gathered from Chamwino and Zanzibar and share with Funding Affiliates aimed to enhance better understanding of the life of the community they support, ActionAid work in the community and how their fund is being used to bring change in the communities

FUNDING AFFILIATE	NUMBER OF SUPPORTERS
ITALY	7,119
GREECE	1,758
UK	1,185
TOTAL	10,062

It is through the unwavering commitment and dedication from our 10062 supporters from the listed affiliates in the table above, we have been able to achieve the community impacts through the regular funding stream, and therefore on behalf of the benefitted communities we extend our sincere thanks and gratitudes to our funding affiliates while promising our continued accountability.

Institutional (Partnership) Funding

Throughout the fiscal year 2023, ActionAid Tanzania strategically engaged in a series of key initiatives to bolster fundraising efforts. These were achieved through the following approaches:

- Facilitate regular courtesy visits to donors such as FCDO & SDC to share about AATZ programs current progress in terms of implementation and achievements attained, this was pivotal for nurturing the relationships, fostering trust and support.
- Rigorous efforts were invested in proactively seeking funding opportunities through targeted call for proposals, aligning projects with evolving donor priorities.
- Also, adapting to the dynamic landscape, plans and strategies were meticulously revised to seamlessly integrate with the current strategic framework, ensuring alignment and maximizing impact. Moreover, collaborative endeavors through joint proposal development within consortia amplified the organization's reach and efficacy, unlocking new funding streams and broadening the scope of interventions.
- In parallel, deliberate emphasis was placed on enhancing visibility and branding efforts, effectively showcasing the impactful work undertaken by AATZ, thereby reinforcing donor confidence and catalyzing sustained support for transformative change.

In 2023, AATZ assumed a pivotal co-ordinational role in fundraising, fostering collaboration among peer organizations and local entities to enhance the likelihood of success through joint proposal development within consortia. Leveraged its extensive network and expertise by facilitating strategic alliances through bringing together diverse stakeholders with complementary strengths and resources. Tailored capacity-building initiatives and knowledge-sharing platforms, the organization empowered partners to navigate complex funding landscapes and contribute effectively to proposal development processes.

This mentioned collaborative approach not only optimized resource utilization but also fostered synergies, enabling consortia to present comprehensive and compelling proposals that resonated with donors' priorities and requirements. As a result, AATZ played a catalytic role in maximizing the collective impact of fundraising efforts, driving sustainable change and amplifying the reach of humanitarian interventions across diverse communities.



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

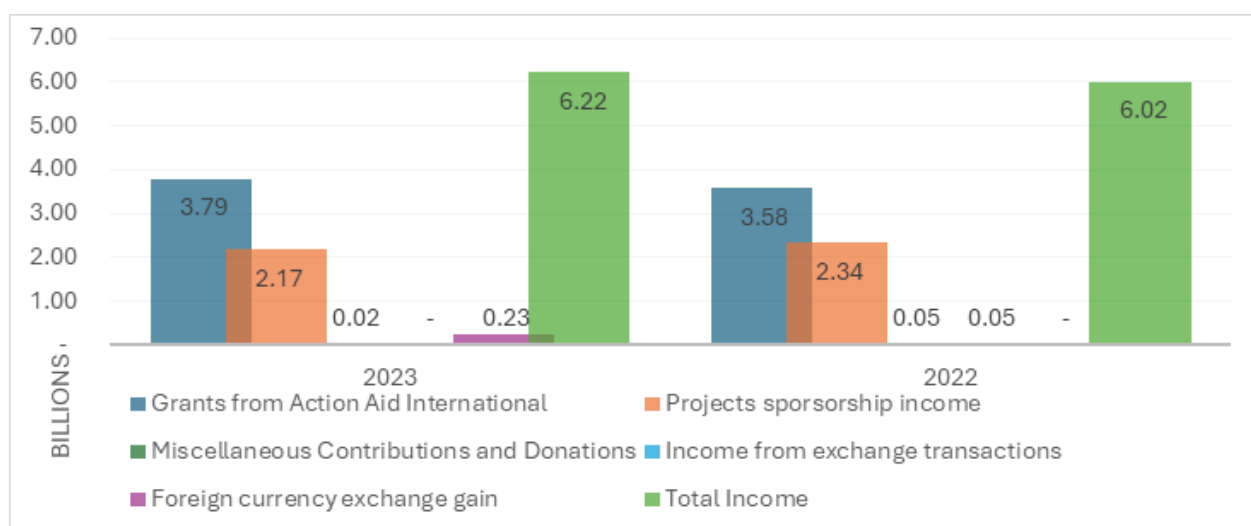
During the year ended 31 December 2023, ActionAid Tanzania raised a total of **TZS 6.22 billion**, composed of income from Child Sponsorship amounting to **TZS 3.79 billion**, projects income of **TZS 2.17 billion**, **TZS 22.9 million** from being miscellaneous donations and **TZS 234 million** from exchange translation.

The income raised from Regular Giving/Child Sponsorship is **TZS 3.79 billion** this corresponds to the ongoing increase in several individual supporters allocated by funding affiliates. Regular sources generally constitute 63% of the total income for the period.

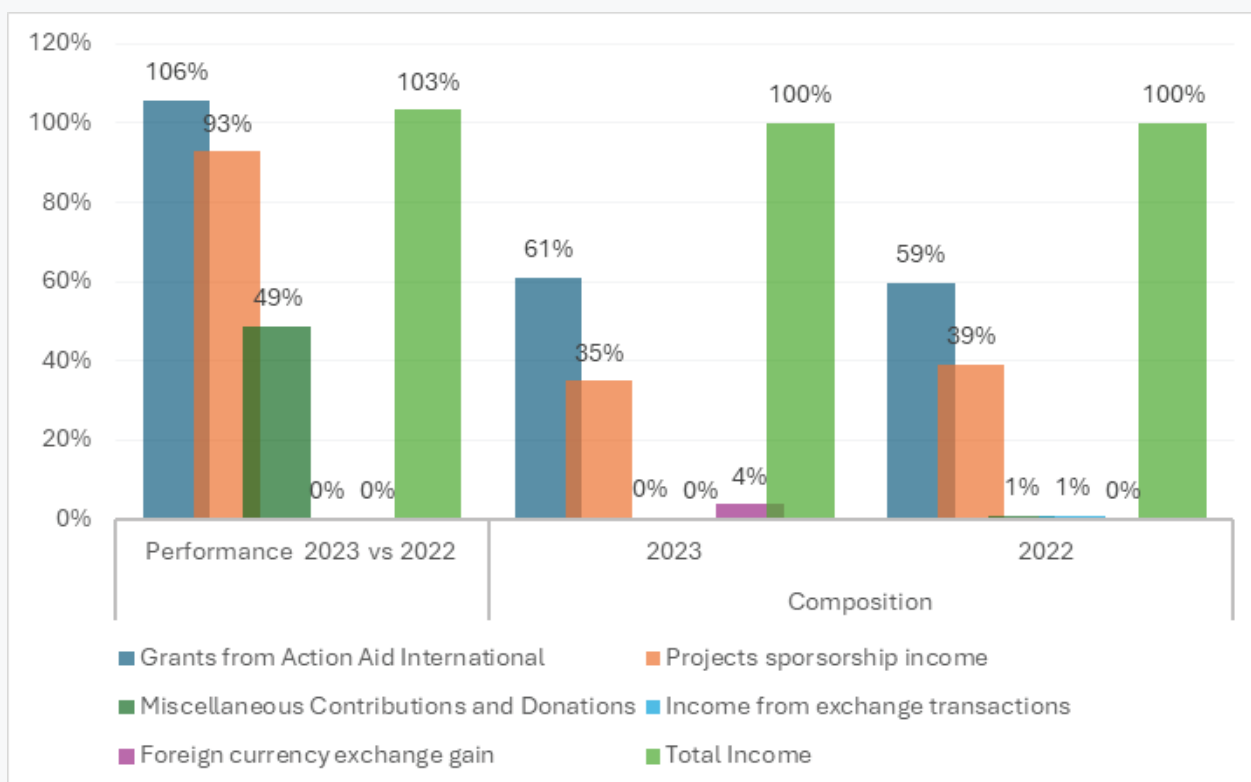
During the year, partnership/projects income (non-sponsorship income) was **TZS 2.17 billion**, which is slightly lower compared to 2022 due to phasing out of completed projects as shown in Note 40 and 41 of the financial statements.

Income from exchange translation amounted to **TZS 234 million** due to foreign exchange appreciation compared to the prior year where losses amounting to **TZS 192 million** were recorded as shown in the statement of Financial performance page 40.

Bar Chart 1. Income performance (Fig in TZS Billions)

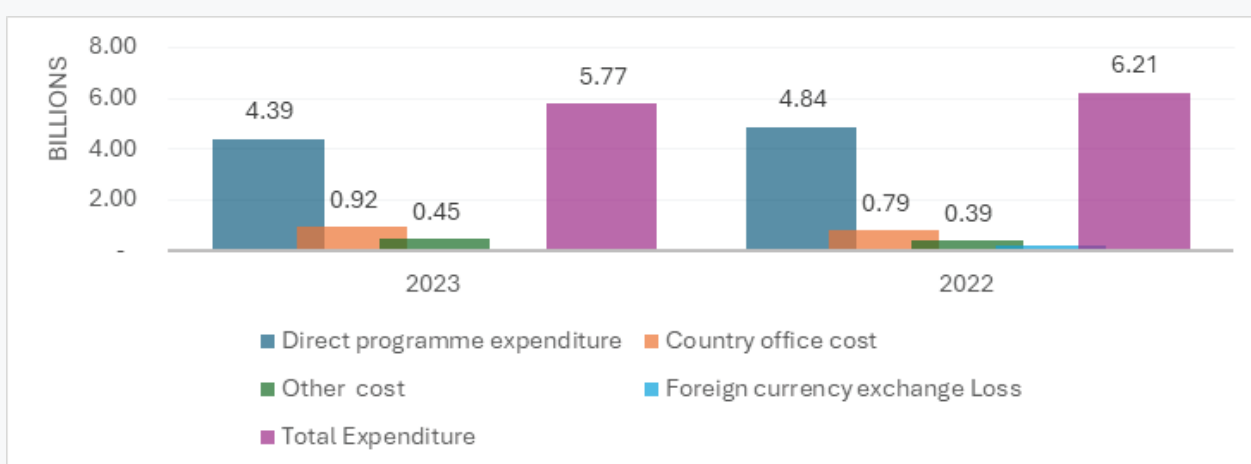


Bar Chart 2. Income performance (Fig age% Comparisons)



The total expenditure incurred for the year ended 31 December 2023 was TZS 5.77 billion which is less by 7% compared to the prior year 2022 of TZS 6.21 billion. This is a result of the decline in Grant and Project income as explained above.

Bar Chart 3. Expenditure performance (Fig in TZS Billions)



The use of these funds in the year ended 31 December 2023 and the state of financial position as of that date is shown in the statement of financial performance and the statement of financial position presented on pages 40 and 41 respectively.



Liquidity and Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared based on accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business. As at the date of this report, those charged with governance have reasonable expectation that the ActionAid Tanzania has adequate resources and will raise the required resources in 2023 to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of this report and in foreseeable future. The approved budget for 2024 is **TZS 6,213,088,000** financed by;

- Confirmed Grant income from ActionAid International of TZS 4,937,944,133 and
- Drawings from the accumulated funds of **TZS 91,480,028**
- Funding agreement with different development partners for year 2024 and beyond as follows;
 - o OAK Foundation through Pathfinder International 2024 budget of **TZS 131,153,890.**
 - o DANIDA through ActionAid Denmark 2024 budget of **TZS 1,052,509,950** equivalent, and

Also, as at 31st December AATZ had **TZS 120,199,708** as cash held at bank, and **GBP 417,451** equivalent to **TZS 1,335,825,375** as funds held by ActionAid International on behalf of AATZ.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

Challenges

Despite the capacity building done by AATZ to CSOs and Partners on institutional development, there are low knowledge and skills of Women and young people in Fundraising and organizational management. More mentorship and follow-up are needed to support women and youth groups for the sustainability programs.

Focus on Strengthening the capacity of young people and women to address norms and cultural practices that perpetuate violence against women and children is challenged by limited effective ways to address gender-based violence that could lead policymakers to make informed decisions for allocating increased resources for prevention. More rigorous evaluations are needed-particularly around prevention.

The low budget in the phase-out programs limited LRPs engagement with governments and partners at the field level.

Budget cut due to the dropping of the Local Right Program income has led to reduce program intervention at the community as per their need.

Lessons learnt

Collaboration and involvement of the government, communities, and like-minded organizations in addressing issues of violence against children and women have proven to be effective strategies for tackling these challenges at both the local and district levels. To ensure the sustainability of these efforts, it is essential to continue strengthening these partnerships and reinforcing community engagement initiatives.

The active participation and engagement of key beneficiaries and stakeholders in identifying, prioritizing, and collaboratively addressing social challenges are crucial for achieving meaningful results. ActionAid's approach of involving beneficiaries and stakeholders in planning and implementation through Participatory Rights and Resources Program contributes significantly to the smooth operation of initiatives and enhances the overall effectiveness of results achieved.



CASE STORIES

“The Rise and Shine of TUJIWAKI (Tumaini Jipya la Wanawake Kilwa)”

TUJIWAKI, a women's platform established in 2017, has been a beacon of hope for women and girls in Kilwa, advocating for their rights and empowerment. Operating without a specific budget, TUJIWAKI's dedication paid off in 2023 when it secured a capacity-building project funded by the Government of Canada. This project provided training for 45 individuals in Kilwa, strengthening their advocacy skills. TUJIWAKI also participated in a land use project across 69 villages. Despite limited resources, TUJIWAKI continues to uplift marginalized voices, proving the power of grassroots initiatives.

[Read More >>](#)



Case Story No.2: Women as Catalysts for Development



TUJIWAKI has been instrumental in empowering women in Kilwa by breaking societal barriers and encouraging their participation in income-generating activities. Through community education, the platform has increased women's confidence, enabling them to take on roles traditionally held by men. This shift has not only empowered women economically but has also contributed to the broader development of the Kilwa community.

[Read More >>](#)



Case Story No.3: Sichana's Stand Against Violence

Sichana Othaman Suleiman, 33, became a vocal advocate for children's rights after attending an ActionAid awareness session on violence prevention. During a 16-day activism campaign, she learned about the importance of protecting children's rights, which empowered her to help a 14-year-old girl report her parents' neglect to the Police Gender Desk. The intervention led to the girl resuming her education, highlighting the profound impact of ActionAid's work in raising awareness and preventing violence against children.

[Read More >>](#)



Case Story No.4: Mbarouk's Fight Against Climate Change

Mbarouk Maalum, a youth leader from North Unguja, has been a key figure in mobilizing communities to combat climate change. After receiving training from ActionAid, he educated children in 15 schools about the impacts of climate change. His efforts led to the planting of over 8,400 mangrove trees in four vulnerable areas. Mbarouk continues to advocate for more resources and support to strengthen the resilience of his community against climate change, demonstrating the power of youth-led initiatives.

[Read More >>](#)



Case Story No.5: Pili's Journey to Empowerment

Pili Kashinje Itimba, a 37-year-old entrepreneur from North Unguja, transformed her life after attending ActionAid's entrepreneurship training. Starting from humble beginnings, Pili now runs seven youth groups, providing employment opportunities and supplying produce to local hotels. Her success story is a testament to the impact of self-employment and the importance of utilizing every learning opportunity. Pili encourages others to embrace creativity, hard work, and the knowledge gained from training to achieve financial independence and community development.

[Read More >>](#)



ANNEX

Independent Auditors Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of
ACTIONAID TANZANIA

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ACTIONAID TANZANIA (the "Organization") set out on pages 20 to 40, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ACTIONAID TANZANIA as at 31 December 2023 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sectors Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Non-Governmental Organisation Act, 2002 [R.E 2019] of Tanzania.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are Independent of the Organization in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to the audit of the financial statements in Tanzania, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information included in the Organization's Annual Report and Report by those Charged with Governance 31 December 2023

The Directors of ACTIONAID TANZANIA are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the pages 1 to 16 of the ACTIONAID TANZANIA financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, which include the General Information, Report by those Charged with Governance (Directors Report), Statement of Directors Responsibilities, the Declaration of the Head of Finance as required by the Non-Governmental Organizations Act, 2002 [R.E 2019] and the Auditors and Accountants (Registrations) Act No. 33 of 1972, as amended by Act No. 2 of 1995. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

To the members of
ACTIONAID TANZANIA

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of the directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Public Sectors Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Non-Governmental Organizations Act, 2002 [R.E 2019] of Tanzania, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intend to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. The directors are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

To the members of
ACTIONAID TANZANIA

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organization to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS


This report is made solely to the Directors', as a body, in accordance with the Non-Governmental Organisation Act, 2002 [R.E 2019]. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Members of the Board of Directors' those matters we are required to state to them in our auditor's report pursuant to the Act and our letter of engagement and for no other purposes. We do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Organisation and the Director's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

As required by the ACTIONAID TANZANIA Financial and Accounting Manual, we report to you, based on our audit, that:

- The transactions carried out in the financial year were in accordance with the ACTIONAID TANZANIA Financial and Accounting Manual and core funding and other donors' goals.
ACTIONAID TANZANIA

The engagement partner on this audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Deokari S. Mkenda.


Signed by Deokari S. Mkenda (ACPA 3438)

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants 
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Date: 22/5/ 2024

Audited financial statement

ACTIONAID TANZANIA

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 TZS	2022 TZS
INCOME			
Grants from Action Aid International	7	3,795,583	3,589,634
Projects sponsorship income	8	2,175,889	2,340,802
Miscellaneous Contributions and Donations	9	22,962	47,096
		<u>5,994,434</u>	<u>5,977,532</u>
Income from exchange transactions	10	-	50,411
Foreign currency exchange gain	14	234,165	-
		<u>6,228,599</u>	<u>6,027,943</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Direct programme expenditure	11	(4,392,002)	(4,837,905)
Country office cost	12	(923,635)	(792,841)
Other cost	13	(454,653)	(388,060)
Foreign currency exchange Loss		-	(192,670)
		<u>(5,770,290)</u>	<u>(6,211,476)</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		<u>458,309</u>	<u>(183,533)</u>
Income tax	15	(33,569)	(8,804)
Net Surplus /(deficit)for the year		<u>424,740</u>	<u>(192,337)</u>

ACTIONAID TANZANIA

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	NOTE	2023 TZS'000	2022 TZS'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	16	<u>54,977</u>	<u>82,466</u>
Current assets			
Receivables from exchange transactions	17	55,670	111,407
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	18	1,430,253	1,212,306
Cash and bank balances	19	<u>120,200</u>	<u>215,450</u>
		<u>1,606,123</u>	<u>1,539,163</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,661,100</u>	<u>1,621,629</u>
ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Accumulated fund		<u>1,226,745</u>	<u>802,005</u>
Current liabilities			
Payables from exchange transactions	20	296,410	355,855
Income tax payable	15	<u>35,374</u>	<u>8,837</u>
		<u>331,784</u>	<u>364,692</u>
Non current liabilities			
Deferred capital grant	22	<u>102,571</u>	<u>454,932</u>
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		<u>1,661,100</u>	<u>1,621,629</u>

The financial statements on pages 20 to 40 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 23.1.2024 and signed on its behalf by:



Deus Kibamba
Board Chairperson



Bavon Christopher
Country Director

ACTIONAID TANZANIA

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	2023 TZS'000	2022 TZS'000
As at 1st January	802,005	994,342
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	424,740	(192,337)
At 31st December	<u>1,226,745</u>	<u>802,005</u>



ACTIONAID TANZANIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 TZS'000	2022 TZS'000
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		424,740	(183,532)
Adjustments for non-cash movements			
Depreciation – Property and equipment	16	27,489	41,231
Changes in working capital			
(Decrease)/Increase in Receivables from exchange transactions	17	55,737	(44,526)
Increase/(Decrease) in Recoverable from non-exchange transactions	18	(217,947)	241,263
Decrease in Payables from exchange transactions	20	(25,876)	(68,869)
Decrease in deferred revenue grants	22	<u>(352,361)</u>	<u>(37,113)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>(540,447)</u>	<u>(51,546)</u>
Income tax paid	15	<u>(7,032)</u>	<u>(12,377)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(95,250)</u>	<u>(63,923)</u>
Movement in cash and cash equivalents			
At start of the year		215,450	279,373
Net decrease		<u>(95,250)</u>	<u>(63,923)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	19	<u><u>120,200</u></u>	<u><u>215,450</u></u>

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